THE COUNTING AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Impressive Ceremony Preceded by the Reading of Pension Vetoes and the Re-porting of Bills-The House in Confusion Until the More or Less Dignified Sena-Until the More or Less Dignified Sena-tors Fleed In-Sunset Cox Prompted Mr. Ingalls and Thereby Legalized Harri-son's Election-After the Vote was An-nounced and the Senators and Retired, the House Resumed the Consideration of the House Resumed the Consideration of the Smalls-Eliloft Election Contest, and Wound Up in Excitement and Disorder.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-The feature of the day in the House was the counting and an-nouncement of the electoral vote. The cere-mony was impressive. There were no outbursts of political joy as on former occasions. The Hon. John J. Ingalis, President of the Senste, bore himself with becoming majesty. His necktie lent patriotic fervor to the scene. It was a tri-color, exquisitely knotted. After the vote was declared, and the Senators retired, the discussion over the South Carolina contest-ed election case was resumed. It would up in great excitement and disorder. Half the mem-bers were on their feet shaking their flets and fingers, and at one time it looked as though the

bers were on their feet shaking their filts and fingers, and at one time it looked as though the House was finally checked by Assistant Sergent-at-Arms Isaac Hill, who bore the creat silver mace up the main asle. After order was restored the House confirmed Mr. Elliott's title to his seat by IT majority. Judgo Nelison of Minnesota was the only Democrat who voted to seat Gen. Smalls.

The galleries were crowded long before 12 o'clock. These reserved for the families of members were filled with findles. Mrs. Carisle and party occuded the seat reserved for the Speaker's family. Among the other ladies were Mrs. Breckinridge of Kentucky, the Misses Cannon of Hilmols. Mrs. Biount, Mrs. William Walter Phelips, Mrs. McCreary, Mrs. Oates, Mrs. Judge Gould of Troy. Mrs. Darlington, Miss Susie Randall, and many others. Mrs. Insulan gallery was thrown open to the public, and was packed very early in the morning. Its occupants were well dressed, and there were many ladies among them. It was sparsely dotted with the taces of colorad citizens. The reserved galleries were planted every loot of reserved space. The secone below between the repaired of the Speaker's family and there were many ladies among them. It was sparked in almost every loot of reserved and lovelinoss. There were an arteries of clegance and lovelinoss. There was a lice; of color in the dresses, Med pinnes were in the speaker's looky and paced within the areas from all the color of the vote of the Speaker's looky and paced within the areas from the election of the electors. When the proportion is the levels of the sparked in almost every loot of reserved fires in the clock rooms and fold stories. At 12 o'clock prefered is a strong and other sparked with the trace of calcined and more there. Men and the color of the vote of the Nice of the strong and brought the literature of the clocks when the many because the color of the vote of the Nice of the vote of the Nice of the vote of the Nice of the Nice

many ladies among them. It was sparsely dotted with the faces of colored citizens. The reserved galleries were parterres of clegance and loveliness. There was a face of color in the dresses. Red plumes were in the ascendant. Blue leathers waved over a few bonnels, and a score of hals were trimmed in white, Rich fans were shown, and diamonds sparkled in almost every loot of reserved space. The scene below batekened the coming event. Great leathern sofas were dragged from the Speaker's looky and parent within the area houling his dock. Extra chairs were planted everywhere, slembers began to arrive early. Some opened their mails and wrote letters. Others turned into the barbor shop and were shaved. Many gathered around cosey fires in the cloak rooms and fold stories.

At 12 oclock precisely Speaker Carlisle mounted the steps and brought the House to order. His restrain is a triple-banked deck. The lower bank is occupied by the stenegraphers, that above by the reading and other clerks, while that eccupied by the Speaker Surmounts them all. An immense gill engle and a festioned American lang appear above his beach, he is flanked by the sized paintings of George Washington and influente. The hum of conversation cased as the blind chardain aros at the Clerk's dock. When he turned his sightless eyes toward heaven and raised his hands the stience was so intense that you could almost ha cheard the rustle of an ostrich feather. He arayed that the God of our fathers would have in his care the President and the Vice-President eact and their families, the asked the Aimicaty to prolong their lives and guard them from all peril and danger. The pairer seemes, to be slightly over-mounted with economere. A few Regulbicans more interesting. While the clark was reading them, the Hon, Samuel J. Handall met the Hon, John E. Russell of Massachusetts in the Breaker's arena. The uppour was so great that Mr. Randall was unable to catch the thread of legislation. legislation.

What is going on y" he inquired.

"Pension actors." Mr. Pussell replied.

"Great God." exclaimed Mr. Russell replied.
ruling passion strong in death.

Great God, 'exclaimed Mr. Bandad,' the ruling passion strong in death."

As each veto message was read it was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, Out of the bosom of the uproar then spring Gen, Steele of Indiana. He a ked how many such messages had been reserved to that committee, and wanted to know how many such bills had been reported back. 'Regular order,' came in a cear veto from the Democratic sule, and the Speaker dropped Gen, Steele down. Then a resolution was passed admitting to the floor ladies helding tickets who had failed to obtain admission to the galleries.

A dozen members were braced against the sofas in the area awaiting recognition. They wanted to secure the unanimo s consent of the House for the passage of certain bills. Repeated cries for the regular order cut them off. The Speaker said thus the regular order was the call of committees for reports. The committees responded and nuclear and to mend the naturalization laws. He asked that it be printed and recommitted, with leave to report it back at any time. The Hon, John J. O'Neill of Missouri heard the reguest above the tumuit, and rushed down the alge objecting strongers to allow it may mivisee. Among other led is people of the lather and mother, and he dight propose to allow it may mivisee. Among other led is generally was the Indian Appropriation

uously. He had neard that the bill would prevent an immigrant from sendimeback to Europe for his tather and mother, and he dish't propose to allow it may privilege. Among other bills reported was the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Peel of Arkansas. Casirman of the Committee on Indian Alaries, was disposed to press it upon the House, but Mr. Crisp of Georgia threatened to raise the question of canalderation, and Mr. Itsel allowed the bill to rest in Committee of the Whole.

It was now twenty minutes of I. A raft of private pension bills were reported. The tumult increased. The Doorkeeper and his assistants requested bemoerats in the front row of seats to vacate their chairs. These chairs are on the right of the main aisle. Under the rule, whice the electronal vote is being counted, they are reserved for the use of Senators. Parties of ladies began to lill the seats of other Domocratic members. Many members who had lest their senis presented solas in the areas on the left of the main aisle. Among them were Gen. Spirola, Mr. Howard of Indiana. Col. O'Ferrail of Virginia, Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi, Mr. Sowden of Penn-yivania, Mr. Breckindige of Arkansas, and others. The crowd in the areas near the cleak room increased. Senators Blackburn of Kentucky and Gray of Dolaware wandered through it, the observed of all observers. Gen. Smalls of South Carolina and an ex-Congressman of the same color also observers. Gen. Smalls of Bouth Carolina and an ex-Congressman of the same color also observes and the floor. There was one vacant bench in the galleries. It was the bench reserved for the use of the President of the United States and family.

At ten minutes to I the noise was so confusing that migratian side. He had observed an assistant servery threading their way among the floor, and the little saughters of some of the members were threading their way among the chairs in the assist, One facy sat upon the deak of Judge Stewart of Texas for two minutes calamity are served for the secretary probably read his manifest, but

The was now twenty minutes of 1. A rate of multi three. The broaders multi three well the broaders of the right of the main she was the state of the right of the main she. Under the broaders of the right of the main she. Under the broaders were not been she was not been shown to be s

cla's seat, and Senator Call did honor to that used by the Hon. Timothy J. Camobell. Senator Edmunds sat well back among the Democrats at the side of en. Patrick Collins.

Tresident Ingalls wended his way through the crowd of pages and officials to the chair of the Speaker. They shook hands, and Senator Ingalls took the gavel. He wore a close-buttoned black frock coat, and a stiff choker collar. His gray hair was paried in the middle, and slender-framed spectacles sat upon his nose. Mr. Carlisle took a seat at his side. Drawing himself up to his full height, Mr. Ingalls proceeded directly to business, Meantime Senators Manderson and Harris and Recresentatives Ermentrout and Chas. S. Baker ranged themselves at the Clork's desk below him. They were the tellors appointed to count the electoral vote, Lach man wore spectacles, and the coats of all were tightly buttoned. All blooked grave and dignified, and each was evidently decoly impressed by a sonse of his responsibility. The galleries rustled with expectation. Every aisle was filled with failes and the entrances were packed with breathless listeners. There was no conversation upon the floor. All were as slient as the great silver mace which stood upon its malachite pedestal looking at Senator ingalls. Secretary lissest passed to him the envelope containing the returns from Alabama. Senator ingalls then read from manuscript the following:

This being the day and the hour appointed for opening the certificates and counting the votes of electors for President and Vice-President, the Senate and House of Representatives have met together, pursuant to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. If there be no objection to the electoral vote of the votes therefrom.

Mr. Ingalis then opened the envelope containing the certificate from Alabama, and

And Sunset broke into a rear.

Mr. Ingalls then said that as the teller had already read the operative part of the certificate the accompanying document would not be read unless demanded. Some time before this, Senator Edmunds had held a whispered conference with Mr. Ingalls, its result was made apparent when Mr. Edmunds moved that the result in each State be announced without the reading of the certificate. This was agreed to without objection.

Teller Ermenrout then announced that the California certificate showed that eight votes had been cast for Bonamin Harrison and eight for Levi P. Morton. Teller Baker announced in similar terms that Colorado had east three votes for the same ticket. Teller Manderson announced the vote for Connecticut—six for Cleveland and Thurman. Senator Platts at in Dick Townshend's seat reading a paper when the vote of his State was announced.

Mr. Ingalls next passed to the tellers the Delaware certificate. At this Samest Cox arose and asked to read an extract from the law gevening the joint meeting.

"There can be no debate here, excent by unaulmous consent." Mr. Ingalls sternly remarked.

"I don't propose to debate Anything." Mr. Cox replied. "I want to read an extract from the law. I desire to call attention to its language."

Mr. Ingalls stood firm and unyielding. "The

"I don't propose to debate Anything." Mr. Cox replied. "I want to read an extract from the law, I desire to call attention to its language."

Mr. Ingalls stood firm and unyielding. "The Chair thinks." he said, "that that's in the nature of debate."

Sunset Cox remained unabashed. He said that he wished, it possible, to avoid establishing a had precedent. The law expressly stated that "the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any, after the reading of the certificate from each State." This had not been done. The call had been made before the certificate was read.

Mr. Ingalls made no reply, but ordered that the certificate from Delaware be read. When the return was announced as three electoral viets for Cleveland and Thurman, Mr. Ingalls recognized the importance of Mr. Cox's statement by asking. Is there objection to the electoral viets of the State of Delaware?" Sunset Cox, therefore, ought to be credited with legalizing the election of President Harrison, He says he is not, however, a candidate for any Cabinet office.

Teller Ermentrout next read the returns from Florida. He announced that Florida had cast four votes for Grover Cleveland for President, and four for "Levi P." He here reined in his tongue, and substituted the name of "Allen G. Thurman." The slip provoked a hearty laugh, which was repeated a few minutes later, when Teller Harris announced, by a similar slip of the tongue, that the electoral vote of Indianal had heer cast for Grover Cleveland. Teller Baker next unrolled a parchiment, displaying the great seai of the State of Georgia. Her 12 votes were cast for Cleveland. Teller Baker next unrolled a parchiment displaying the great seai of the State of Georgia. Her 12 votes were cast for Cleveland. This said that Henamin Harrison had received 22 votes, and Levi P. Morton 22. He was about to take his reat when Senators Hoar and Dawes shouted: "What for?"

"For President and Vice-President of the United States," Senator Manderson replied.

This gave itse to more manuscript.

"The Ch

the Senate, is as follows: The whole number of the Electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 401. of which a majority is 201. Benjamin Harrison of the State of Indiana has received for President of the United States 233 votes, and Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received 158 votes. The state of New York has received 158 votes. The United States, as delivered to the President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows: The whole number of the senate, is as follows: The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice-President of the United States is 401. of which a majority is 201. Levi P. Morton of the state of New York has received 283 votes, and Allen G. Thurman of the State of Onio has received 168 votes. This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate is by law a sufficient decignation that Benjamin Harrison of the State of Indiana is elected President of the United States, and that Levi P. Morton of the State of Indiana is elected. President of the United States, each for the term benjaming Marcia 4, 1889, and will be entered, together with a list of the votes on the pournals of the Senate and House of Representatives."

No demonstration of applause followed this declaration, and Senator Ingalis proceeded as follows:

"The court of the electoral votes having been the Senate, is as follows: The whole number of

No demonstration of applause followed this declaration, and Senator Ingalls proceeded as follows:

"The count of the electoral votes having been concluded and the result declared, the joint meeting of the two Houses is dissolved and the senate will now return to its channier."

While announcing the result the Senator held the broad tally sheet of the tellers with both hands, and frequently referred to it. This was the first electoral count under the new law. Mr. Ingails used a long-bladed packanie in opening the envelopes. Speaker Carlisle occasionally whispered to him, and at one time called his article in to the law.

It was twenty minutes past 2 when the Senators, boxes and all retired trem the chamber. Some of the ladies evinced a disposition to remain on the floor, if not take part in the proceedings, Secting this, Mr. Carlisle ranged for order, and requested those not entitled to east upon the floor to leave the hall, so that the House could resume business, it was some minutes before order the hall, so that the House could resume business. It was some minutes before order, and requested those not entitled to east upon the floor to leave the hall, so that the House could be restored. The galleries remained to listen to the speeches on the South Carolina election case. They head enough to interest them. Mr. Hemphill dean the restored to the country of the ladies of of the

south Carolina clocion case. They heard obough to interest them. Mr. Hemphill of the Paimetto State took the floor and made a speech that stirred the Republicans to the core. Col. Filiott and Gen. Smalls sat Istenfing, equidistant from him.

Mr. Hemphill began by defending the registration law of South Carolina. He said that it was made in accordance with the provisions of a State Constitution adopted by the Republicans. It was a fair and a just law. In many States the voter had to register once a year. In South Carolina his certificate of registration lasted as long as he lived, provided he shill not change his residence. If it was lost without his fault he could ensity get a new one. If a certificate was refused him he could appeal to the State Court, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States. He was questioned concerning Gen. Smalls statement that voters 21 years old who failed to register in 1882 were forever disfranchised. He denied this, But Prospective Speaker Hurrows realfrined Gen. Smalls a statement and smooted this provision from the State law:

After the said next general election the said books shall be reighed for registration of such persons as shall the reighed for registration of such persons as shall the reighed for registration of such persons as shall the reighed for registration of such persons as shall the reighed for registration of such persons as shall be reighed for registration of such persons as shall the reighed for registration of such persons as shall the reighed for registration of such persons as shall the reighed to be such that the said books wholl the said books wholl the said books wholl the said books while the said books and asked why fore the said the said books and the said the said books and the said th white widow all of the insurance, and the black one only two-thirds.

Mr. Hemphill next read a newspaper extract showing that in Kansas colored children were driven from the schools. This led to a scene with Mr. Funston of that Stale, who indignately denied it. Mr. Hemphill then said that the black law of Ohio kept colored children out of the public schools. After its repeal the law was denounced in an indignation meeting held in Oxford, Butler county. This aroused the Hon. Elius S. Williams, who comes from an adjoining Congress district. He said that held in Oxford. Butter county. This aroused the Hon. Elihu S. Williams, who comes from an adjoining Congress district. He said that Oxford was in a portion of Ohio known as South Carolina. The district is Democratic by 2.500 majority. Mr. Hemphili insisted that there were well-known Republicans in the indignation meeting. They instructed the Board of Education to keep colored scholars away from white school children. This was done. The parties then held a mass meeting and thanked the Board of Education for turning the negro children out of the schools in violation of the state inw. Here Dr. Jacob H. Gailinger of New Hampshire, prospective successor of Senator Chandler, toed the scratch.

"Does the gentleman," he said, "not know that at the late election in Ohio a negro was chosen Presidential elector?"

"Oh, yes," replied the Palmotto member. "I know that at times you Republicans grant the negro an office, but it is always one without a salary."

The Doctor flew out of the boundary, and

negro an office, but it is always one without a sabiry."

The Doctor flew out of the boundary, and thereafter remained quiet.

Mr. Homplitti in-sisted that it didn't lie in the mouths of men who treated colored people as he had described to give the South advice as to to the negroes. If the election laws had been violated in South Carolina, why were not the violators arrested and brought to trial in the United States Court there? Judge Bond, a Republican, presided in that court, and no enequestioned that he would not dispense justice fairly. If 5,000 or 2,500 colored people had been disfranchised there, why were suits not brought in Judge Bond's court?

Mr. Homphill sustained a continual fire of interruptions from the beginning to the end of his speech. He maintained the utmost good humor, and treated everybody with marked

a man there who does not know that the statement made by the gentleman from Ohio is not true. In the face of this very knowledge they applaud it."

Mr. Crisp next accused the Republicans of taking the right of suffrage from the negroes in the District of Columbia. Another shower of interruptions from the other side of the house followed. "Does any one over there dony it?" shouted Mr. Crisp. There were no denials, but any amount of protestations and imprecations.

In further scoring the Republican party Mr. Crisp pricked Seth Milliken of Maine. Milliken stood across the aisle and roared and shock his fist until red in the lace. The uproar was so great, however, that even the stenographer could not eaten what he said. Turning to the Republican side of the House Mr. Crisp referred to a remark of Mr. Lodge, and asked if he claimed the right to put troops at the polis upon the pretence that they were wanted to secure a fair election.

"We do! We do!" came from a dozen Republican throats.

The Georgian then apparently astounded

sensation. An unpleasant reminiscence of another electoral count walked into the Sonate chamber just before noon in the person of Thomas W. Ferry of Michigan, who, as President pro tempore of the Senate, presided over the joint meeting that counted in Rutherford B. Hayes in 1877. Forry has changed little in appearance in the interval. His long red beard is pretty well streaked with gray, but he is still the junior by several years of one-half of the present members. His political and personal fortunes were broken years ago, and the doors of public office closed to him. He walked over to the House to witness the count, sandwiched setween Wm. E. Chandler, another hero of the Hayes episode, and Wilson of Iowa. Another man who attracted some attention in the five minutes before the session began was Wm. D Washburne, the new Minnesota Senator, a slender, trim, ministerial-looking man, with side beard and keen gray eyes. His predecessor, Mr. Sabin, was not in the chamber, and Mr. Washburne devoted himself to Mr. Teller of Colorado, beside whom he took a seat.

There were only thirteen Senators at prayer One of these was Jones of Nevada, whose appearance at this hour was something very unusual. Mr. Edmunds was prompt as ever, and us he possed Mr. Manderson's sent that centle. man extended to him a bag of poanuts. Mr. Edmunds took one with a smiling acknowledg ment, and then struck his St. Jerome attitude while the chaptain prayed that peace and good

will might prevail on earth.
President Ingails, as soon as Secretary Me-Cook had read the journal, handed a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Clerk to read. It transmitted a report from

Clerk to read. It transmitted a report from the Lighthouse Board. Then Mr. Ingalls handed down a batch of House bills, which were properly referred. Prohibition petitions were properly referred. Prohibition petitions were presented by Felmunds, flale, Sherman. Blodgett, and Mandorson.

Mr. Payne presented a favorable report from the Foreign Relations Committee on a bill enabling the heirs of Rear Admiral Churles A. Baidwin to accept from the present Carr of Russin a gold shuff box and diamonds. Admiral Baidwin represented the United States at the Carr's coronation in 1883. The bill was passed without objection.

Mr. Hale, from the conference committee on the Dinformatic Appropriation of \$100.000 for the confine shaden of \$100.000 for the confine shaden of the had more properly been inserted in the Naval bill.

Mr. Sawyer reported favorably six bills from the Pension Committee, Mr. Sabin, from the Comment of Males in the Shaver.

that iten had more properly been liberted in the Navel bill.

Mr. Sawyer reported favorably six bills from the Pension Committee. Mr. Sabin from the Committee on Indian Affairs, had slipped through a little bill by manimous consent. It gave the St. Paul. Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad right of way through White Earth Indian reservation. Then Capt. Bassett piloted Gen. Clark, Clerk of the House, down the aisle with a bundle of bills, which that body had passed. Mr. Davis of Minnerota reported three more bills from the Poission Committee, Ger. Manderson introduced a bill giving a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Hunt, who died last week, ite miso presented a memorial for Sunday rest legislation from a prayer meeting in his State. Mr. Manderson put in a resolution authorizing the printing of 5000 contexed better report of printing of 5000 contexed better report of

to the House of Representatives, there to take part in the count of the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. Cough John Shorman rose to suggest to Mr. Hoar that the Senate always waited for notice from the Rouse of Representatives on such occasions. Mr. Hoar said that a departure in the custom was made precessary by the new statute gulating the manner of the count. He did of suppose that it would be necessary or oper for the Senate to wait for an invitation. Mr. Harrist the lender of the Democratic side, he is something of a fair splitter himself, gusted that the concurrent resolution fixing a lour for the count provided for the pres-ner of the Senate at that time. Mr. Hoar ought so, too, and Mr. Sherman did not raise ther objection, so Mr. Hoar's motion was greed to.

shis bill one amount of preconations and further scenarios that the contract of the contract o

Sawyer, Coke, and simultaneously, calling, "Mr. President, simultaneously, calling," Mr. President, Hear was recognized. He wanted to adjourn. Mr. Harris asked him to consent to a very short executive session. After a brief parley Mr. Hear withdow his motion and the executive session was ordered.

A. W. L.

THE BRITISH EXTRADITION TREATY. Record of the Senate's Proceedings There.

Washington, Feb. 13.-The executive clerks of the Senate have prepared for publication the record of the proceedings of the Senate in executive session upon the British extradition treaty from July 8, 1886, when the convention between the United States and Great Britain was read for the first time in the Senate. down to the 11th inst., when the resolution was adopted removing the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of the Senate.

The record shows that on July 17, 1886, Mr. Sherman reported the treaty from the Foreign Relations Committee with sundry amend-ments; that on Dec. 14 of the same year, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the treaty was recommitted to the committee, and that on March 2, 1887, after the treaty had been again reported, it was laid on the table, on motion of Senator Hear, as a substitute for a motion made by Mr. Riddleberger to indeffnitely postpone consideration. On Dec. 12, 1887, the treaty was recommitted to the Committee

the treaty was recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations on motion of Mr. Sherman, and a month later was reported back by Mr. Morgan with an additional amendment. A motion by Mr. Riddleberger to consider the treaty in open session was defeated on Jan. 30—yeas 11. nays 38.

The record of Feb. 2, 1988, shows that the following amendments had been reported from the Foreign Relations Committee to clause 4 article 1 (this is the clause which occasioned so much comment). After the words "injuries to insert "persons or," and after the next word, "property," meert "by the use of explosives or malectons injuries or obstructions to railronds." After the words "high contracting powers in the last line of the same clause the committee added "or according to the laws of that nolitical division of either country in which the ofience shall have been committed, and of that political division of either country in which the ofience shall have been committed, and of that political division of either country in which the ofience shall have been committed.

Five days later Mr. Edmunds proposed and the Senate afterward adopted an amendment to insert after "explosives" the words "whereby the life of any person shall be endangered."

On Mr. Stewart's motion the Senate on Feb. 8, 1888, by aveta of 2312 21, estyponed can'decration of the treaty and amendments public.

Mr. Edmunds offered a methon on Jan. 31, 1889, to recommit the treaty, which being rejected, the question came up of agro-ing to the amendments proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee to clause 4, and was determined in the negative-yeas 9, nays 34. The affirmative votes were cast by Messrs, Edmunds, Frye, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Arkansas, Morgan, Sawyer, and Sherman.

On motion of Mr. Gray, the Senate, by yeas 32, nays 11, struck on of clause 4 the following words: "Maleicus injuries to property whereby the life of any person shall be endangered." 32. nays 11, struck out of clause a the lollowing words: "Mulicious injuries to property whereby the life any is read similitie endangered, if such injures coils into a crime according to the laws of both high contracting parties." The word mansiaughter was struck out of the lirst clause on motion of Mr. Fanikner. On Feb. I the question. "Shall the trenty be ratified?" was determined in the negative, reas 15, nays 28, as lollows:

Yess-Messra Blackburn, Cockrell, Faulkner, Pry. George, Hampton Muser, Haer, Jones of Arksnan, Pasco, Payne, Ransom, Sawyer, Sterman, and Wainall 15.

Nays-Messra Altion, late, Blatt, Bosen, Call Chace, Chandler, Use, Cition, Paris, Paris, Payne, Essist, Fined, Gorman, Bill, Paris, Payne, Paris, Paris, Payne, Ransom, Richilderyer, Failibury, Steecer, Joseph Lengan, Richilderyer, Failibury, Steecer, Joseph Vest, Vorthers, Blatter, Chandler, Paris, Jurie, Vest, Vorthers, Blatter, Payne, Call, Chandler, Paris, Jurie, Vest, Vorthers, Blatter, Payne, Vest, Vorthers, Blatter, Payne, Vest, Vorthers, Blatter, Vest, Vest,

from a prayer meeting in his State. Ar. Manderson put in a resolution authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies of Fletcher's report on Indian education, which was referred to the Committee on Frinting. Mr. McPherson sent up a nother prohibition petition from Newark and an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill. This amendment provides for the purchase of the Rancom, Asuryer, Sterman, and Waitial This amendment provides for the purchase of Mercal, Montan Mayer, Sterman, and Waitial This amendment provides for the purchase of Mercal, Montan Mayer, Sterman, and Waitial Says—Measra Allisen, Bate, Black, Royal, Call Chaos, Chandler, Cale, Cotton, Baris, Bates, Languit, Jones of Nerval, Montan Mayer, Rancom, Sandish, Parcell, Gorman, Mate, Riceck, Inguita Jones of Nerval, Montan Mayer, Milliam Maxwell Evarts, who had arrived late, as usual, sent up a Sunday rest petition. Then the technical and fussay Mr. Hoar, who divides with Mr. Edmunds the responsibility for the proper conduct of the Senate proceed that at 10 minutes before 1 the Senate proceed.

Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution to remove the injunction of secreey, Mr. Morgan

offered an amendment removing the injunction of secrecy also from the proceedings of the Foreign Relations Committee in relation thereto. Mr. Morgan's amendment was rejected by a strictly party vote of yeas 22, navs 25.

The question recurring Feb. 11, on the resolution of Mr. Riddleberger, the Senate, by a vote of yeas 29, nays 19, adopted a substitute offered by Mr. Foar, which provided for the removal of the injunction of secrecy from the Senate proceedings in regard to the treaty, while Mr. Riddleberger's resolution specified that injunction should be removed from all votes, declates, and motions connected with the consideration of the treaty. The vote by which Mr. Hoar's resolution was adopted was as follows:

Christier, Coke, parez, Elackbarn, Elgie, Call, Christier, Coke, parez, Eduando, Emeios, Faulkner, Gorres, Harca, Jones et Arkinass, Jones et Nevada, Harcaran, Kicheld, Marettl, Push, Indilaterper, Solves, Sections, Jessettilo, Peter, Turpis, Vest, Walter N. A. Seeman, Jessettilo, Reier, Turpis, Vest, Walter N. A. Seeman, Jessettilo, Felier, Turpis, Vest, Walter N. A. Seeman, Jones and Harcaran, Jones and Harcaran, Jones and Harcaran, Jones and Karanan, Jessettil, Paris and Kalendar Maryand—III.

Vistant of Maryand—III.

NATURALIZATION ABUSES,

A Report from the Judiciary Committee, with a Bill Amending the Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- Mr. Oates of Alabama, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to-day reported favorably to the House his bill to amend the naturalization laws of the United States. The report accompanying the bill calls attention to abuses which have sprung up under the present laws. It says:

"The law (section 2.165, Revised Statutes) allows any alien on his arrival in this country.

though wholly illiterate and grossly ignorant of its laws and institutions, to go before the clerk and make an affidavit that it is his intentien to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign State or sovereignty, and particularly to that proof whatever, not even his own oath, is required to show that he is a fit or proper person to become a citizen. He may be a notorious thief, murderer, outlaw, Anarchist, polygamist, a lever, or hardened criminal, and yet our law allows him, by making this affidivit before a clerk of a court (an obligation which such a clerk of a clerk of a court (an obligation which such a clerk of a clerk o obligation which such a character would regard as a mere form and not binding) practically all the benefits of citizenship within the United States. He is allowed by the land laws of the United States to buy and own any quantity of real estate or other property, or to take homestead on the public demain, and thus receive a benefaction equal to the best young man of American birth; and at least one-half of the States of the Union allow such allens to own and inherit real estate, and to vote at all elections, the same as native and naturalized citizens. In many of the States an alien who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen is eligible to any office within the State.

"In some instances aliens owing military service to their native countries, come to the United States and remain until they are naturalized, then return to their native land, where they reside indefinitely, owing to it no allegiance, but chaiming protection of the United States while rendering them no service. This and similar practices have involved this Government in complications abroad which caused Presidents Arthur and Cleveland respectively to recommend to Congress the revision of our naturalization laws. The latter recommended in his last annual message the establishment in the State Department of a bureau of registration for the registry of all naturalized persons.

"During the present Administration official information lass been communicated to Congress through the secretary of the Interior of many causes of fraudulent entries of the public lands by aliens, some of them sallors just landed from the ship for the purpose, who made their declaration of intention to become citizens and then proceeded to make entries of public lands, generally the most valuable timber lands on the Pacific coast, which, by the letter of the law, they had a right to do, not with standing their purpose was to obtain the land for speculation, contrary to the policy and intention of the Government as expressed in mest of the States by the mere decl obligation which such a character would regard as a mere form and not binding) practi-

withstanding their purpose was to obtain the land for speculation, contrary to the policy and intention of the Government as expressed in its land laws.

"The facility with which voters can be made in most of the States by the mere declaration of intention, is, on the over of elections, a standing inducement to candidates and election ecommittees of all parties to hunt up such allens as are goo knornant or indifferent to the right to vote to pay the fee to the court elerk for that privilege, and to pay it for them and then march them to the polis as dumb driven catie. While the law thus remains permitting such practices, bribery and corruption will always prevail in such localities.

"So delident is the present law and so carcless is the practice of the Judges, with but two executions, that it has become a matter of tublic notoriety that they perform this duty in such a perfunctory manner that any alien, however bad his character or beastly ignorant he may be, can become a citizen of the United States. There is nothing in the law to deny citizenship even to idiots, insage, paupers, criminals, or others who have come into the United States. There is nothing in the law to deny citizenship even to idiots, insage, paupers, criminals, or others who have come into the United States in flagrant violation of our emigration laws. It is an anomaly and utter incongruity that a subject of a foreign Government can come into the United States, against their will and in violation of their law, and then, after a residence of five years, it may be upon a homestead which the United States gives him upon the public domain, he can prove by his own oath that during the last year of his residence he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the Same, and thereupon be adjudged a citizen and clothed with all the honor and hencilis incident thereto. "The bill herewith reported will, if it become a law, remedy t

A NEW MAN FOR THE NAVE.

John R. Thomas Has a Boom Which Senator Chandler Views with Displeasure.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The most prominent name now mentioned in connection with the Navy portfolio is that of the Hon. John R. Thomas of Illinois. This boom was started early, and has not been allowed to die. His candidacy has become so conspicuous in the last two weeks as to start opposition. A good occasion was offered when the Naval Appro-priation bill reached the Senate, with a clause in it making an appropriation for the building of a monitor after the plans designed by Mr. Thomas, Senator Chandler led the attack. The statement was made that he did not design the vessel for which an appropriation was asked, but had simply incorporated ideas which asked, but had simply incorporated ideas which he had borrowed from others. It appears that when Chandler was Secretary of the Navy and started to build the ships Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, and Polphin, he desired to have full swing and not be pluned down to details. The Naval Committee of the House, however, a majority whom were Republicans, by a unanimous vote adopted the most stringent measures with reference to the character of the vessels built, the materials out of which they were to be built, and what steam power they were to be some and what steam power they were to possess. Mr. Themas was a prominent member of the committee, and came in for a goodly share of Mr. Chandlor's displeasure at being so treated.

share of Mr. Chandlor's displeasure at being so treated.

Another cause of Chandler's antipathy to Thomas arises from the Roberty D. Evans incident, Evans is a relative of Thomas, and was United States Inspector of Lighthouses for the Fifth district. Chandler dismissed him and refused to give Thomas any reason when he protested against this action. A sharp correspondence fedioved, but Fvans was not reinslated. When Mr. Whitney was appointed Serretary of the Navy his very first official order was to reinslate Evans, whom he appointed on the Board to Inspect the Dolphin. Evans got even with Chandler by inventing the structural weakness clause in the report of the Dolphin's trial trip. Altogether Chandler is not inclined to view with equanimity the boom Thomas is now having, and hence his attack.

Copper Production in the United States, Washington, Feb. 13.-Mr. C. Kichoff, agent of the United States Geological Survey, has submitted a preliminary statement of the production and consumption of copper in the United States in 1888. The production is given as follows: Lake Superior, 86,404,993 pounds; Arfollows: Lake Superior, 86,404,993 pounds; Arizona, 31,797,300; Montana, 97,897,908; New
Mexico, 1,031,271; California, 1,170,021; Colorado, 1,221,100; Utah, 2,181,447; Wyoming, 2,92,819; Nevada, 50,000; Idaho, 50,000; Maine,
New Hampshire, and Vernont, 271,6,11; Southern States, 18,201, lend desilvent ra, Ac.,
2,618,674; fotal domestic exper, 7,1,404,25;
from innected pyrites and one, 3,402,156; total tinchiding couper from imperted pyrites,
230,403,58; Of the total quantity of copper
produced in the United-States in 1888, about
158,000,000 pounds was refined in this country.

A Woman Suffrage Bill in the Senate. Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Manderson to-day introduced a bill providing that all citizens of the United States having the qualifilteries of the United States having the quali-fications requisite for electors in the most numerous hanch of any State or Territorial Legislature shall be entitled and allowed to vote at any election for Representative or Delo-gate in the Congress of the United States with-out distinction of sex, any, constitution, laws, customs, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Carriages, For Town and Country. COUPES, ROAD WAGONS, PHAETONS, GIGS, CARTS, BROUGHAMS.

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FOUR PROUGHAMS, COUPE, BOCKAWAY, BRILING COACH, BROUGHAM (news) done up by BREWSTER & CO., GLASS FROST, LANDAU, ONNIBUSES, ROAD WAGONS, CARTS, &c. BROCKETT & TUTTLE CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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A EXTENSION TOP PHARTON for sale, built by Suvers, almost new, in perfect order, no use for it, dir. cheap, \$110. Winfield Stables, 202 West 58th st. one to which he then owes allegiance. This is called his declaration of Intention, and no

A -A.-For sele, an old-established livery stable; 2
West 31st at.

CANADIAN PONY, three horses, \$25 to \$90; suit gre-FUNE SADDLE AND HARNESS COR, 1416 handa young sound, \$75; village cart, \$40. Boarding, 116 West 25th st. FOR SALE—Pair coupe horses, by party giving us keeping horses. Apply at private stable 47 W. 18th at FOR SALE-Horses, very low; suit farmers or coun-POR WANT OF WORK, seven horses and maron: \$35 upward, express wagons cheap. 340 West 17th st.

FOR SALE-Seven good work horses from 1,300 to FOR SALE-Strong horse, \$40; grocer. 435 West 83th GOOD TEAM MARES, fine horses, \$40 upward; top side-bar road wagon, \$75. 338 West 17th at L OT FINE HORSES for sale; suit any business; war-NEARLY NEW top sidebar buggy cheap. 103 North

R. 4.000 pounds slightly ahop worn; for sale cheap, 153 and 155 Spring st., N. Y. SPRINKLING TRUCKS.—We are now taking orders for the four improved patent sprinking tracks, send for cabalingue and price list. W. WESTERFIELD & SON, patentees and makers, 177 Prince st., New York.

SINGLE TRUCK wanted, lightly built, but strong: par Siculars and price. TUCKER, foot of East 116th at. THREE SERVICEABLE HORSES; suitable for any business; \$35 upward; trial given. Stable, 243 West Fifteenth st.

YOUNG, SERVICEABLE HORSES, 850 upward; suitable for farmers, expressmen, groceryman mare is four cheap. Commission stable, 527 West 21st st., between 19th and 11th avs. 2 GOOD HORSES, \$25 each. Livery stable, 7th av. 3 HORSES, suitable for all purposes; prices \$40, \$72, \$85; trial allowed; also top wagons and harness. Inquire 428 East 76th st.

17 HORSES FOR SALE; will suit any business; prices \$40 upward. 200 East 236 st. THE TRENTON LEGISLATURE

State Superintendent Fuller Legislated Out or Office. TRENTON, Feb. 13,-The work of legislating out of office State Superintendent of Public Instruction Fuller was finished this noon, when the Assembly passed the bill providing that his

term shall expire upon the naming of his successor by the Governor, and requiring the Governor to appoint a successor within thirty days after the passage of the act. It got the vote of every Democrat in the Assembly, and the Governor will sign it as soon as his eye lights on it.

The act providing for the incorporation of game and game lish associations, and which practically deprives the West Jersey Game Society of many of its exclusive privileges, was reported on adversely to-day. Harris of Camden fought the report, and was influential enough to have it set aside, allowing the bill to go upon the calendar. Heppennimer's bill, allowing Newark and Jersey City to procure a water supply from whatever source the people may choose, passed the House this afternoon. The Werts High License bill is to be considered in the Democratic caucus to-morrow. It has been considered a good deal already, and the more its provisions are studied the less it is liked. The Democratio bosses don't like it because they knew it will not go half way toward satisfying the army of temperance Democrate, and the wealthy brewers, who, it is said, carried the Legislature for the Democrate along the like it because it is not liberal enough, the license fee is too high, and the restrictions altogether too numerous. The Democratic leaders are pleading and the brewers are threatening. the Governor will sign it as soon as his eye

Staten Island's New Officials.

Complete returns of the Richmond county township elections confirm the reported Demoeratic victory and show that the vote for Su pervisors was as follows: Northfield-Edward P. Doyle, Democrat, 914; James B. Pollock. Republican, 615, Castleton-Robert Moore, Bepublican. 615. Castleton-Robert Moore,
Democrat, 1.467; Mulford D. Simonson. Renublican. 876. Middletown-Julius Credo,
Democrat, 872; John E. Armstrong, Republican. 718. Westfield-Abram Cole, Republican,
736; Samuel W. Hopping, Democrat, 489,
Southfield-Nathaniel Marsh, Democrat, 489,
Southfield-Nathaniel Marsh, Democrat (no
opposition), 831. Messra, Doyle, Moore, Cole,
and Marsh wore all redected. The latter, it
is said, will be chosen Chairman of the Board,
In Northfield township Frank Foggin, Republican, was redected Town Clerk over C, Vazzio,
Jr., Democrat, the vote being: Foggin, 1.034;
Venzie, 499. George H. Macklin, Democrat,
was redected Town Clerk in Middletown without opposition. He received 1.553 votes. John
Whitty, Democrat, defented John J. Rochrig,
Republican, for Town Clerk in Southfield by
275 majority, and E. B. Cole, Democrat, was
beaten for Town Clerk in Westfield by John T,
Hopping, Republican, The Justices of the
Peace elect are: Northfield, Frederick W. Hulsabus, Democrat; Castleton, Augustus Acker,
Democrat; Middletown, Franklin C. Vitt, Republican and Independent Democrat; Southfield, James P, Collins, Democrat; Westfield,
John C, Dissossway, Republican. Democrat, 1.467; Mulford D. Simonson, Re-

A Deficiency in a Benevolent Organization, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 .- Representatives of about 1,200 of the 2,000 members in this city of the Financial Union, a beneficial organization of Paterson, N. J., met to-night to hear the report of a committee appointed by District Session No 3 to investigate the charges of fraud made against the institution. The committee visited the headquarters at Paterson and made a scarching investigation, and as a result they teport that they found a deficiency in the accounts of \$3.041.81. They say they were told contradictory stories by the general officers and were not allowed a free inspection of the books of the concern.

In concluding their report the committee recommends that proceedings in equity be begun, and a receiver asked for to wind up the organization's affairs. The bonds of the Supreme Teiner and Supreme Secretary, the report says, are on deposit with a New York trust company, and, being valid, will make up the argurant deficiency and secure the members from loss.

The renort was adopted, and the committee continued. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday, to hear the report of whatever stepsithe committee may take in the mean time. report of a committee appointed by District

Recognition of Mciville's Services. Washington, Feb. 13. - Representative Wise, from the Committee on Naval Affairs,

to-day reported to the House the bill authorizing the President to advance Chief Engineer Mexille, U.S. N., in rank, in recognition of distinguished service in connection with the Jeannette expedition. The committee extois the services of Melville in the search for De Long and party, and says there is undenlable evidence of self-sacrifice and absolute devo-tion to duty on Melville's part in serving his country.

OLD GOLD

If the readers of "The Sun" wal get out their old gold old sliver, old lewelry, and send it by mail or express to me, we will send them by return mail a cartified check for full value thereof. GEORGE N. JOYCE, 22 PULTON 22.